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COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA



Department of Agriculture

Bureau of Animal Industry

Harrisburg



IMPORTANT INFORMATION

FOR CATTLE OWNERS
IN REFERENCE TO THE
TESTING OF CATTLE

FOR

TUBERCULOSIS



INSTRUCTIONS

ON HOW TO PURCHASE
CATTLE FOR ADDITION

TO HERDS

UNDER THE

MODIFIED ACCREDITED

AREA PLAN



1933

There is a close relationship between the control of animal disease and the establishment of a profitable live stock industry.

Medical authorities estimate that 25% of tuberculosis in children is of the bovine type and 5% of all tuberculosis in humans is due to infection with the bovine germs which in the majority of instances were received through the consumption of milk containing tuberculosis germs.

Tuberculosis is caused by a germ called the tubercle bacillus. Without this germ tuberculosis cannot exist.

Animals are more susceptible to disease if maintained under insanitary conditions such as: improper ventilation, insufficient sunlight, contaminated water supply, dirty stables, dirty barnyard and improper and insufficient feed.

Facts in Connection with the Modified Accredited Area Plan

The purpose of tuberculin testing under the Modified Area Plan is to establish and maintain tuberculosis free herds within an area.

A township is a testing unit, i. e., if 90% or more of the herd owners in a township desire to have their cattle tuberculin tested under the Area Plan, they are required to execute an agreement (Form AA1-7). The co-operating agencies or owners are required to furnish funds to cover the cost of tags, disinfecting material, local disinfectors' wages and transportation for the veterinarians who apply the tuberculin test. The Federal and State Bureaus pay the expenses and salaries of the veterinarians.

Appraisement and Indemnity

Any cattle added to a herd from outside sources since the time the owner filed an application for a test will not be subject to State or Federal indemnity in case they should react to the test, unless the owner can show that they were added for necessary and legitimate purposes. All reactors, therefore, must be properly identified as being legitimate members of the herd after which they will be appraised by the owner and a Federal or State representative in strict accordance with current cattle market value and the indemnity law.

Cattle classed as reactors to subsequent retests are subject to indemnity if they have been added to the herd in accordance with the requirements of the Modified Accredited Area Plan.

The amount of indemnity the owner can receive depends upon the appraised market value and the amount he receives from the butcher for the carcass, hide and offal.

Tuberculin cannot cause tuberculosis as it contains no living germs of any kind. Tuberculin has no effect on healthy animals.

After tuberculosis is introduced into a herd it is not self-limiting and its tendency is constantly to spread and with a degree of rapidity that depends largely upon the sanitary conditions to which the herd is subject.

The fact that a cow even extensively infected with tuberculosis may show no symptoms of disease makes all cattle suspicious if they come from infected herds or if their origin is unknown.

Owners do not receive market price in the disposal of canner cattle for slaughter purposes from herds and areas that are not tested for the reason that many such cattle can be used only for fertilizer purposes.

The MAXIMUM amount the State can pay is \$40.00 for grade cattle and \$70.00 for registered cattle.

The MAXIMUM amount the Federal Government can pay is \$20.00 for grade cattle and \$50.00 for registered cattle.

In no case is an owner permitted by law to receive more than 90% of the appraised market value from the three sources, i.e., Federal, State Governments and the butcher. The amount paid by the Federal Government cannot exceed one-third (1-3) of the difference between the appraised value and the actual salvage.

The Federal Government does not pay indemnity for grade bulls, steers, nor on a purebred basis for cows over two (2) years of age, which are unregistered at the time of starting the tuberculin test; cows in this class will be entitled to indemnity on a grade basis.

State indemnity for cattle condemned for tuberculosis will not be paid on a purebred registered basis unless cattle are registered in an approved registry association or application is made for registration or transfer prior to the date of the tuberculin test of the owner's herd.

Example No. 1—Grade Cow			
\$45.00	Appraised value		
9.00	Salvage	90% = \$40.50	
		21.00	
<u>1/3) 36.00</u>			
		<u>19.50</u>	State Ind.
12.00	Federal indemnity		
9.00			
<u>21.00</u>	Total Federal indemnity and salvage		
19.50	State Indemnity		
<u>\$40.50</u>	Total paid owner		

Example No. 2—Grade Cow

\$65.00	Appraised value	
0.00	No salvage	90% = \$58.50
	(Tanked)	20.00
1/3) 65.00		
		38.50 State Ind.
21.66	Exceeds Federal indemnity	
\$20.00	Maximum Federal indemnity	
38.50	State Indemnity	
\$58.50	Total paid owner	

Example No. 3—Registered Animal

\$125.00	Appraised value	
14.50	Salvage	90% = \$112.50
		51.33
1/3) 110.50		
		61.17
36.83	Federal indemnity	
14.50		
51.33	Total Federal indemnity and salvage	
61.17	State indemnity	
\$112.50	Total paid owner	

Removal of Reactors

Reactors should be considered as being capable of spreading tuberculosis and thus dangerous to other members of the herd, and are therefore required to be immediately removed from the premises.

All reactors are required to be slaughtered at establishments having the proper slaughtering facilities. A permit in writing is required to remove reactors from the farm to place of slaughter.

Salvage

It is always to the advantage of the owner to sell the reactors in a manner that will yield the best possible financial return. Competitive bids for reactors by several dependable buyers should be obtained.

Various methods of salvaging reactors have been tried by owners. It has been found, however, that the best method is for owners to sell their T. B. reactors on a live or dressed weight basis at the prevailing market price, subject to Federal or State meat inspection.

Any system of stable improvement that provides for ample light, sufficient ventilation, cleanliness and drainage is a good investment to maintain healthy herds.

Tuberculosis reduces the breeding value and productivity of the herd.

Milk from cows that react to tuberculin must be suspected of being infectious in every case.

Herds in which tuberculosis exists and the disease runs its course some animals will die outright with the disease.

It is a waste of cattle food to feed it to animals which because of disease cannot give adequate return.

Post-Mortem Inspection of Reactors

The purpose of the post-mortem examination is to determine whether or not the meat is fit for food purposes.

All reacting animals are required to be slaughtered under official supervision according to the Federal and State meat hygiene regulations.

Owners are encouraged to see their reactors slaughtered.

Infected Premises

The premises which contained reactors must in all cases be given serious consideration for the reason that sanitary quarters are essential to health and necessary in establishing and maintaining cattle free of disease.

The stables, sheds and yards occupied by tuberculous animals will remain infected until they are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected. Thorough cleaning is of importance. Disinfectants cannot destroy germs with which they do not come in contact. Therefore, immediately following the removal of tuberculous animals, clean the stable (including horse stable) thoroughly as follows:

1. Sweep ceilings, walls and floor.
2. Remove rotten woodwork and loose boards, particularly of the floor.
3. Remove dried accumulations about mangers, floors and drains.
4. Floors of the stable
 - (a) Remove all manure.
 - (b) Loosen by thoroughly scraping and removing all wet and dried material.
5. Clean the yards of all manure and remove to field, plowing it in, or if permitted to remain on surface of field it should be spread lightly. Cattle or swine should not have access to the field until after the sun has had an opportunity to kill all the germs.
6. Scrub the mangers, feed boxes, stalls and partitions with hot water containing strong soap, lye or washing soda.

Infected premises will not be disinfected until after they have been thoroughly cleaned.

The life of a dairy animal infected with tuberculosis is often cut in half.

98% of all herds credited with passing at least one negative tuberculin test continue to pass subsequent clean tests.

In the other 2% of the herds re-infection in the majority of cases is due to added cattle.

Owners of cattle should prevent calves and other animals still healthy from contracting tuberculosis.

At no time was the pass tag intended to serve as a health certificate. It is used for identification purposes only. Therefore, in each case when buying cattle demand from the seller an individual tuberculin test chart.

In order to lessen the chances of your herd becoming infected with tuberculosis insist upon your neighbors having their herds tuberculin tested.

Indemnity claims will not be paid for tuberculous animals until the infected premises are thoroughly cleaned and disinfected.

The disinfecting is supervised by trained men. To prevent the spread of disease, the cleaning and disinfecting should be done as soon as possible after the removal of the tuberculous animals.

Sanitation

Health is preserved by sanitation. Therefore, proper sanitation on premises is important to keep animals healthy. Sanitation in its broad sense means cleanliness, fresh air and sunlight. Sunlight is the cheapest disinfectant known. Because of the absence of sufficient windows, sunlight is excluded from many barns. The installation of additional windows where needed is a good investment and the sunlight thus admitted will be increased in proportion to the number of windows installed.

The stables should at all times be kept clean and free from filth. A satisfactory system of ventilation need not be expensive and is simple to install.

Floors of the stables should be properly drained. Concrete floors are recommended because they are easily kept clean and when clean are thoroughly sanitary. Mangers and drinking facilities should be modeled with the view of eliminating communicable diseases. The yards should be kept dry and free from manure. As a preventive measure the herd owner should clean and disinfect his stables, yards, etc. at least once a year.

Regulations

The Modified Accredited Area Plan which is in operation throughout the United States provides for a quarantine to be established in the tuberculin tested areas governing the manner in which cattle for various purposes may be taken into the tested and quarantined area.

Therefore, tested areas are quarantined in Pennsylvania in accordance with Section 7, of the Act Approved May 19, 1931, reads as follows:

“Section 7. Modified Quarantines—A modified quarantine shall be established only by the Depart-

IMPORTANT

When Purchasing Cattle to be added to your herd, demand from the seller or dealer a tuberculin test chart that is approved by the District Agent or the Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, before the cattle are accepted and entered into your herd.

Dairymen purchasing cattle without these charts do so at their own responsibility should the purchased cattle react to a future tuberculin test.

Each animal from a tuberculous herd or from an unknown health source should be regarded as suspicious and should not be added to a herd of healthy cattle.

Cattle purchased from herds under official supervision, if credited with at least one negative tuberculin test, are subject to indemnity if they react to a subsequent retest.

Healthy cattle do not require any more feed and care than diseased cattle.

ment of Agriculture, which shall cause notices and copies of the order of quarantine to be posted and advertised in at least one newspaper.

“After a modified quarantine is established, no cattle shall be taken into such area, except in accordance with the following regulations:

“(a) Cattle identified as coming from other areas designated as modified tuberculosis free accredited areas, or coming from herds designated as tuberculosis free accredited herds, or from herds wherein the entire herd has passed a negative tuberculin test in the process of accreditation under the Accredited Herd Plan or Modified Area Plan, may enter modified quarantine areas without being subjected to an additional tuberculin test prior to entry, providing such cattle are apparently healthy, and accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an official or agent of the Department of Agriculture.

“(b) Steers not eligible under paragraph (a) may enter the modified quarantined area, if they are apparently healthy, and are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture.

“(c) Apparently healthy cattle of strictly slaughter types, and to be used only for immediate slaughter, may enter a modified quarantined area without an examination and tuberculin test. Cattle entering a modified area, under this clause (c), must be slaughtered within ten days after their entry into the modified quarantined area, except when the ten day period is extended by a special permit from an officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture.

“(d) Pure bred cattle may enter a modified quarantined area to be kept therein temporarily for exhibition, or to be bred, providing the cattle are accompanied by a health certificate and tuberculin test chart approved by an officer or agent of the Department of Agriculture.”

The above mentioned law governing the movement of cattle for various purposes into tested and quarantined areas will be rigidly enforced. It is desired

Sunlight and fresh air cost nothing but are the best investments to promote health.

The rural population is less than that of the cities but that is no reason why the rural milk supply should not be safe-guarded against bovine tuberculosis.

If you are in doubt about regulations in establishing and maintaining a tuberculosis free herd, consult the District Agent or Bureau of Animal Industry, Harrisburg, Pa.

The earnest and sincere co-operation of each cattle owner is necessary at all times to establish and maintain a tuberculosis free herd of cattle.

There are many good reasons why stables and yards should be kept clean at all times.

that the earnest and sincere co-operation of the farmer, cattle dealer and all others interested be given to the end that the eventual eradication of bovine tuberculosis in Pennsylvania will be accomplished.

If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test within the designated area, the total number of reactors is less than one-half of one per cent of all the cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official Modified Tuberculosis Free Accredited Area for a period of three years by the co-operating Federal and State authorities, provided:

(a) That individual quarantines shall be established on the infected herds.

(b) The quarantined herds shall be retested within 60 days from date of last test; subsequent tests to be determined by the co-operating Federal and State authorities.

If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all cattle in the area, the total number of reactors exceeds one-half of one per cent and less than one per cent, then the infected herds shall be quarantined and retested; and if, as the result of this retest, the entire number of reactors within the area shall be less than one-half of one per cent of the entire number of cattle within the area, the area shall then be declared an official Modified Accredited Area.

If, as the result of one complete tuberculin test of all the cattle within the area, the total number of reactors equals or exceeds one per cent, then all cattle in the area shall be retested.

Modified accredited areas, which on the original test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed two (2) per cent, and also modified accredited areas that have been re-accredited, in which on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in the said areas the extent of infection exceeded one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent, and was less than one (1) per cent, may be re-accredited if less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting at least twenty (20) per cent of the total number of herds, including all previously infected herds.

If possible, breed and raise your own cattle.

All dairy and breeding cattle taken into tested and quarantined areas are required under the law to be accompanied by an approved health certificate and tuberculin test chart.

Cattle taken into tested areas from untested herds will not be subject to indemnity if they react to subsequent tests in your herd.

Purchase cattle from herds under Federal-State supervision that have passed at least one negative test as they are subject to indemnity in case they react to a subsequent retest in your herd.

Keep in your possession tuberculin test charts covering all cattle added since your herd was last tuberculin tested.

A permit in writing is required to remove reactors from the farm to place of slaughter or shipment.

Modified accredited areas in which on the original tuberculin test of all cattle in said areas the extent of infection did not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent, may be re-accredited (and also modified accredited areas that have been re-accredited in which, on the last complete tuberculin test of all the cattle in said areas, the extent of infection did not exceed one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent, may be re-accredited) if less than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent react as the result of retesting all previously infected herds and such other herds as the State livestock sanitary official and the Federal inspector in charge may designate, and which shall include so far as possible all herds in which cattle from other than accredited herds or modified accredited areas have been added.

Modified accredited areas in which the infection exceeded two (2) per cent on the original test may be re-accredited by retesting all cattle in said area.

A country or area may become a modified accredited area in the range or semi-range areas if all bulls, pure bred breeding cattle, milk cows, at least 10 per cent of the semi-range breeding females, and such other cattle as may be considered necessary by the State and Federal departments co-operating are tuberculin tested. If a reactor or any other evidence of infection is revealed in any herd by post mortem reports, etc., including post mortem inspection at packing plants of those branded cattle that are sold direct from the range for immediate slaughter, then all of the cattle in that herd or associated with the diseased animal shall be immediately tuberculin tested in accordance with the provisions of the modified accredited area plan. The area may then become a modified accredited area if not more than one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) of one (1) per cent of all the cattle tested in the area react to the test.

If any phase of the plan pertaining to the question of tuberculosis is not clear, please communicate with the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Animal Industry at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.